FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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BOLIVIA

U.S. Reporter Arrested, Two Others Cleared C 1
Garcia Meza Denies Schism in Armed Forces C 1
Meager Reaction Reported to Siles Zuazo Appeals C 2
Paz Zamora Discusses Clandestine Government C 3
Siles Zuazo's Envoy to Mexico Calls for Resistance C 4
Chilean Cardinal Supports Arrested Clergy C 4
Mexican Paper Reports on Argentine Coup Role C 4
Finance Minister Outlines Economic Plans [PRESENCIA 1 Aug] C 5

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Affirms Recognition of Bolivian Regime D 1
Wall Slogans Reflect Hostility Toward Videla Visit D 1
Professional, Rights Groups Oppose Foreigners Statute D 1

CHILE

Church Sources Report More Kidnappings E 1
Expulsion Order Against Priest Annulled E 1
Briefs: Health Services E 1

COLOMBIA

Israeli Firm Signs Agreement To Repair Aircraft F 1
Army Spokesman Reveals Leaks From 'Top Secret' Files F 1

PERU

Belaunde Comments on Bolivia, Jobs, Press Problems [EL COMERCIO 31 Jul] J 1
PSR Secretary General Defends Montoneros' Activities J 2
Briefs: New Police Commanders J 2

VENEZUELA

Oil Production To Increase in 1981-86 Period L 1
MEP Urges Leftist Unity in Next Election L 1

MEXICO

Four Japanese Fishing Vessels Seized M 1
Mexican, UK Foreign Secretaries Discuss Belize M 1
Cuban Economist Criticizes International Lending Agencies [Havana] M 1

PANAMA

Popular Action Party Rejects September Elections N 1
Unfairness to Panamanian Canal Workers Charged [MATUTINO 6 Aug] N 1
Yugoslav Official Pays Visit, Meets Local Officials N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Discusses Price Hike Efforts With Coffee Growers P 1
Criminal Investigations Bureau To Be Decentralized P 1
Carazo Urges Central Americans to Stop Arms Traffic P 1

EL SALVADOR

Managua Charges U.S. Pushing Salvadoran Rightist Coup P 2
Soviet Paper Says CIA Involved in Romero Murder P 3
Annual Church Rite Canceled For Fear of Violence P 3
BPR Denies Four Killed Were Leader's Bodyguards P 3
Population Flees Violence in Usulutan Department P 4

GUATEMALA

Rebel Group Attacks Police Post in Malacatan P 4

HONDURAS

Military May Enter DMZ To Clean Out Salvadoran Combatants P 4
Nicaraguan Refugee Camps Ordered Torn Down P 5
U.S. Report Says Honduras Target of Revolutionary Efforts P 6

NICARAGUA

Ministeries To Regulate Possession of 'War Weapons' P 7
FSLN Pledges To Define Stand on Elections P 8
LA PRENSA's Chamorro Criticizes Lack of Elections P 8
[Panama City LA PRENSA 4 Aug]
Comment on Social Democratic Unity [LA PRENSA 2 Aug] P 10
State Council Delays Bill on Political Parties P 10
BARRICADA Article Defends Special Tribunals [30 Jul] P 11
Newsmen Urged To Assume Revolutionary Posture P 13
Solidarity Committee To Join 'Clamor' on Neutron Bomb P 14
Committee Demands Report on Missing Nicaraguan P 14

CUBA

Refugees at U.S. Mission Plan To Give Up Q 1
Departure of Some Refugees Q 1
Nicaraguan Junta Minister Heads Visiting Delegation Q 1
Cuba Grants Line of Credit to Jamaica Q 1
Commentary Urged Solidarity With Bolivian People Q 2

U.S. REPORTER ARRESTED, TWO OTHERS CLEARED

PY072328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2118 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government today canceled a warrant for the arrest of two LATIN-REUTER reporters and arrested U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner for being responsible for an article initially attributed to this agency.

Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez ordered yesterday the arrest of Rene Villegas, LATIN-REUTER correspondent in La Paz, and reporter Gerardo Irusta, who occasionally works for that agency. They are both Bolivians.

After a meeting between Information Minister Fernando Palacios and Villegas, Colonel Arce Gomez canceled the arrest warrant but ordered the arrest of Mrs Spooner for being responsible for an article initially attributed to LATIN-REUTER reporters.

After Colonel Arce Gomez had signed the warrant for the arrest of the LATIN-REUTER reporters, the director of this agency, Jose M. Orlando, explained to the minister that the article had not been written by reporters of his agency.

In a telephone conversation with the minister from Buenos Aires, LATIN-REUTER headquarters, Orlando explained to Colonel Arce Gomez that Mrs Spooner's article for the London periodical THE ECONOMIST was filed from La Paz over a LATIN-REUTER circuit, but that this article was not produced by his agency.

This explanation was confirmed last night by Orlando to the interior minister by Telex requesting the cancellation of the warrant for the arrest of Villegas and Irusta, which was published in the La Paz newspapers.

Col Luis Arce Gomez said afterwards to EL DIARIO of La Paz that foreign reporters, abusing the privileges they enjoy in our country, have spread abroad completely false information, lacking any reliable source and involving news agencies in their irresponsible actions.

According to EL DIARIO, the minister said that the case of U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner was a concrete case, because when she was confronted by the local press, she was not able to confirm the specific origin of her report. Mrs Spooner's article concerns alleged cocaine trafficking, by the interior minister himself and other officials. The minister of information said that Mrs Spooner will stand criminal indictment for slander against high-ranking government officials.

Mrs Spooner normally lives in Santiago, Chile, and is now in Bolivia covering the political events in this country. It was reported today in the La Paz Hotel where she is registered that she was arrested last night.

GARCIA MEZA DENIES SCHISM IN ARMED FORCES

PY080050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2319 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Army Headquarters in a communique released today, and President Luis Garcia Meza in two speeches delivered yesterday, harshly criticized the generating of rumors, those who start them and those who believe them.

Garcia Meza referred to a number of rumors which have been spread in an escalation of extremism, pointing out that the purpose of these rumors is to create a schism within the military. He made this statement at the Tarapaca regiment since rumors circulating last week had concerned officers of that regiment, to the effect that they did not fully approve of Garcia Meza's policy.

According to observers, the above was more than a rumor. There have been disagreements over the appointment of the future army commander, who will become a member of the military junta, which will be charged with checking on the president's actions.

Military spokesmen reported last week that there were two opposing groups. One group supporting Garcia Meza proposed that the president should keep the post of army commander, while the opposing group argued that a new army commander should be named and that Garcia Meza should remain president. However, the supporters of the second proposal did not seem to agree on the officer who should be named army commander, the spokesmen indicated.

While many consider that the above dispute has been settled, others believe it is still unresolved. Many consider this issue highly important since as long as the presidency and the post of army commander are occupied by the same person, he will have far greater power than the other armed forces commanders. This seems to be the problem some sectors of the armed forces are trying to avoid.

The rumors that these disputes had created disagreements among some important regiments and the high command have been denied. Garcia Meza himself said that the rumor of disagreement between the Tarapaca Regiment and the Bolivian Colorados Regiment was baseless.

For its part, the official communique released today warns against the deliberate untruthfulness of alarmist, antisocial or simply demoralizing rumors that may spring up and spread outside the official sources and channels.

MEAGER REACTION REPORTED TO SILES ZUAZO APPEALS

PY071917 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 6 Aug 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--The proclamation of a clandestine government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], was not known today by the majority of Bolivians, who commemorated their national independence day with complete indifference. No allusions to the proclamation issued yesterday announcing the creation of a UDP government was made by the local media, and only those who listen to foreign radio broadcasts knew about its existence.

Frightening rumors circulating last night stated that the UDP decision to create a clandestine government would be accompanied by either terrorist actions or dynamite explosions which, although they do not generally cause much damage, cause general panic among the population.

Some isolated shooting was heard last night. It was generally from the military patrols enforcing the 2100-0600 curfew.

According to official sources, both the military and student parades were eliminated from the official ceremonies commemorating independence day--for economic reasons in the first place, and also for security reasons. This independence day is, therefore, like any other holiday. Not even the national colors are displayed, since there has been a general apathy among Bolivians throughout the city regarding putting up flags.

The streets were deserted, few cars were about, public transportation was scarce and a mood of sadness characterized this date, which is traditionally commemorated with great joy.

The authorities put on all kinds of free shows for children and organized some folk festivals that drew large crowds. But there was no knowledge among the people of the clandestine government. Persons who were asked about it did not know what it was all about. They were not nervous, since they are already used to the presence of soldiers posted in strategic places who perform their duty in a relaxed manner--they smoke, chat, flirt with girls that pass by and even sleep under the warm sun.

Political sources believe that Hernan Siles Zuazo's gesture is more than anything a challenge to the military government, made with the hope of causing international reaction that would strengthen the isolation in which some would like to place Bolivia for an indefinite time. The lack of reaction abroad, however, makes people believe that Siles Zuazo's decision was either misunderstood or that id did not cause much impact. Most governments would rather wait and see whether the clandestine government causes some kind of reaction inside Bolivia. But observers believe this is quite unlikely to happen.

PAZ ZAMORA DISCUSSES CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT

PY080128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Washington, 6 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora announced here today the formation of a clandestine government of national unity in his country and his decision to ask for the support of all democratic governments in the world, including the U.S. Government.

At a press conference held on the anniversary of Bolivian independence, Paz thus complied with the mandate entrusted to him by Hernan Siles Zuazo, who proclaimed himself constitutional president of the clandestine government in a message delivered last Tuesday in La Paz.

Paz pointed out that his first action as vice president of the clandestine Bolivian government had been a meeting he held this morning with the Subcommittee for Inter-American Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Senator Edward Zorinsky, a Democrat of Nebraska. He described the meeting as positive and informative.

The formation of the clandestine government of national unity conveys our decision to resist regardless of the consequences and to take control of the all the national territory as soon as possible, he said.

Although conceding that resistance to General Garcia Meza's regime has been merely passive, he noted that a growing number of military officers are joining the resistance. Not only are these the people who were against the coup all along, but also some coupists, Paz said. Proof of this is that there are now 27 Bolivian officers under arrest, he added.

Reasserting his condemnation of the Argentine involvement in the coup and of the repression against the people, Paz stated that international reaction to the coup trancends the Bolivian situation in view of its repercussions on the Southern Cone. Of course, the dictatorships of the Southern Cone seek to convert Bolivia into an area of ideological security to protect their territory from the democratic virus coming from the north, he said.

He predicted here that the Bolivian economic situation, which was already weak before the coup and which is now serious as a result of international blockade, will be a decisive factor in causing the fall of the military regime, despite the massive aid offered by the Argentine Government. Argentina can provide aid for only a few months, he said.

Paz stressed the U.S. responsibility and urged the Washington government to use its influence with international financial institutions to prevent them from granting loans to the military regime.

Asked about the impact that an eventual victory of conservative presidential candidate Ronald Reagan would have on Bolivia, Paz said he hoped the impact would be positive. He said he based his hope on statements made by Reagan himself, who denied having any contacts with the coupists and reaffirmed his support for constitutional democracy. Asked if he were planning to contact Reagan's forces, Paz said: That sounds like a good idea.

SILES SUAZO'S ENVOY TO MEXICO CALLS FOR RESISTANCE

PA070458 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Statement by Javier Torres Goitia, ambassador of the constitutional clandestine Bolivian government to Mexico, in Mexico City on 6 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] I would like to tell my fellow countrymen that they have reason to feel happy because of the brave attitude of Siles Zuazo who, defying all the repressive tactics launched against him, has not sought asylum in any embassy and has not gone abroad but has remained in the frontline of the struggle organizing the civil resistance of the mineworkers, factory workers and peasants and has been able to consolidate a constitutional government.

Since a constitutional government exists, all Bolivian patriots must cooperate with it and the way to do this is by continuing to obey the directions of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, that is, the civil resistance. [passage indistinct]

CHILEAN CARDINAL SUPPORTS ARRESTED CLERGY

PY080008 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Aug (AFP)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez expressed solidarity today with the priests and nuns arrested in Bolivia by the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

In a message sent to the La Paz archbishop, Jorge Manrique, the cardinal of the Chilean Catholic Church emphasized his concern for the priests and nuns under arrest. The note added: I convey to you, in my name and in the name of the Santiago clergy, our solidarity with your loyal struggle in defense of human rights.

MEXICAN PAPER REPORTS ON ARGENTINE COUP ROLE

PY071828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican morning paper UNO MAS UNO asserted today that 50 officers of the Argentine Army intelligence service have entered Bolivia during the last few days as special attaches to the embassy of their country in La Paz.

In an article datelined Lima, a correspondent of the daily asserts that the Argentine officers are in fact operating as advisers to the Bolivian Armed Forces and are in charge of coordinating the search operations against extremists in the suburbs, in addition to giving technical advice to achieve greater efficiency through modern torture methods. The newspaper added that last week the Argentine Government ordered its Foreign Ministry to deny any involvement in the Bolivian coup d'etat.

The paper revealed, however, that workers of the San Jose mine in Oruro Department have found, together with some empty whiskey bottles thrown away in the field, a label saying: Argentine Army--combat ration (type C), a tin of corned beef, a packet of crackers, a ration of sweets and an envelope with eight urotropine tablets.

It also repeats the testimony given by a girl detained in a La Paz suburb and questioned by two men: "One of them was a Bolivian and he told me that he did not want to hurt me. But the other was not a Bolivian and he spoke with an Argentine accent, and that one struck me in the face."

The UNO MAS UNO article concludes by reproducing the narrative of the San Jose workers of the attack against them on 18 July by a paramilitary group led by several Argentines who ordered the destruction of the radio equipment and shot at the Bolivian flag at the entrance to the mine.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC PLANS

PY062039 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] Finance Minister Jose Sanchez Calderon has stated during the swearing-in ceremony of the new Finance Ministry under secretaries that "the problems that we must confront are many" and that "although the country is facing a difficult financial and economic situation, we know it is not impossible to overcome it."

After praising the personalities of his advisers, the finance minister said that "this is a historic moment for the Bolivian Armed Forces since it has made the commitment to take the country out of chaos and anarchy. We want to do away with the politicking that has caused so much damage. We will never be at the service of any political trend because our task is consecrated to the interests of the nation."

Regarding the work to be carried out in the economic and financial sectors, he said that "our goal is to increase the revenues of the national treasury through a more effective and stricter control of all tax collection mechanisms and to make contributors more aware of their obligations."

He added: "We have to limit the present growth of public expense and promote investment programs on a strict priority basis so that they will yield their benefits promptly. Our monetary policy must be adapted to our real productive capacity, and credits must be, therefore, preferably oriented to good producing sectors."

The finance minister added: "The economic policy of this reconstruction process must seek an effective production system and through it achieve national integration and geographic interconnection to maintain the purchasing power of salaries and to restore equilibrium at the domestic and international level. We have to solve the most serious problems of our economic stagnation in an effective manner and with a nationalistic outlook. The present economic crisis must be confronted with great responsibility through joint measures and actions with the objective of stopping inflation and substantially increasing the purchasing power of salaries."

ITAMARATY AFFIRMS RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN REGIME

PY0801148 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0008 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 7 Aug (LATIN)--The formation of a Bolivian parallel government led by Hernan Siles Zuazo does not affect the Brazilian recognition of the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry officially reported today.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: "Since we already recognized the government of General Garcia Meza, the formation of a new parallel government (of Siles Zuazo) does not affect our position."

The texts of telegrams sent to the United Nations, the OAS, and the Bolivian Government by 113 Brazilian opposition congressmen, in which they convey their condemnation of the military coup that brought Garcia Meza to power, were also simultaneously released today.

WALL SLOGANS REFLECT HOSTILITY TOWARD VIDELA VISIT

PY0071746 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Aug (AFP)--Hostile slogans against Argentine President Jorge Videla, who will make an official visit to Brazil from 19 to 23 August, have appeared during the past few days on the walls in Brasilia.

The following, written in red and black, can be read: "Out Videla, Out Figueiredo, assassins"; "Bloody, fascist, tyrannical dictatorship;" "Down with the statutes on foreigners"; "Down with the coup in Bolivia." These slogans are mainly written in the northern area of the Brazilian capital, where Brasilia University is located, and especially on L-2 North Avenue.

The media have recently published rumors on the possible postponement of President Videla's trip due to possible demonstrations against him. These reports were dismissed in Brasilia, and a spokesman of the presidency stated on Monday that no special security measures will be taken for Videla's visit.

PROFESSIONAL, RIGHTS GROUPS OPPOSE FOREIGNERS STATUTE

PY0051744 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 5 Aug--(?Several) groups, among them the Peace and Justice Association and the Brazilian Press Association, have released a document addressed to the senators and deputies who will vote on the law regarding the status of foreigners in Brazil today. This document states that to comply with their mandate the senators and deputies must fully reject the statute on foreigners.

The document is also signed by the Association of Latin American Lawyers, the Brazilian Amnesty Commission and the Committee for Defense of Human Rights in the Southern Cone.

CHURCH SOURCES REPORT MORE KIDNAPPINGS

PY080200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 7 Aug (AFP)--Church sources reported that six persons were detained today in different parts of this capital by unidentified well-armed groups. It was indicated that most of the detained, five of whom are women, are relatives of political prisoners.

The detainees, who are added to a long list released by the communications media, were identified as Genoveva Villalon Fuentes, 19; Virginia Villalon Fuentes, 22; Noldia Dominguez Diaz, 32; Isabel Pizarro Cifuentes, 21; Martin Hernandez, 34; and French citizen Berthe Jobet, 27.

The afternoon paper LA SEGUNDA, of the EL MERCURIO chain, said today that there are similarities in the reports of various kidnapped persons. [Words indistinct] the newspaper stated: "The fact that a large number of persons are detained and moved at different hours reveals that we are confronting an organization which was not improvised overnight."

The same newspaper states in its editorial that there are many signs of public concern at what is happening and over the lack of explanations and also over the worrisome similarities of the recent kidnappings carried out by illegal organizations. The newspaper added: We believe that the people are willing to accept the most thorough and even uncomfortable investigation measures like raids on suspects and harsh questionings, but not cruelty and barbarity.

It added: "If the government shows that it has tried hard, in accordance with the law, to suppress terrorism and terrorism still persists, the government will gain the people's support instead of losing it and the population will become an implacable ally to report on and watch out for terrorists."

In conclusion, LA SEGUNDA states: But if an environment is created in which the people ask themselves: Who are the worst, the terrorists or the persecutors? it will be more difficult to get cooperation due to the terrible physical danger to anyone giving information.

EXPULSION ORDER AGAINST PRIEST ANNULLED

PY061320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 5 Aug (AFP)--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry reported here today that the Chilean military government has annulled an explusion order against Belgian Catholic priest Guido Flamey. Flamey was detained last Friday by security agents who released him a few hours later without making charges against him. The semiofficial press agency ORBE, which quoted a Foreign Ministry source, today said that the expulsion decree against the priest has been annulled.

BRIEFS

HEALTH SERVICES--The National Health Service and the National Employees Medical Service were disbanded today. They have been replaced by the National Health Fund [Fondo Nacional de Salud], which will be in charge of administrative and financial matters, and the National Health Service System [Sistema Nacional de Servicios de Salud], which, with its 27 units, will be in charge of promotion, protection, and rehabilitation in this area. These decisions were taken in order to decentralize the health system and to offer more effective service. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

ISRAELI FIRM SIGNS AGREEMENT TO REPAIR AIRCRAFT

PA062112 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota 6 Aug (AFP)--Defense Minister Gen Luis Camacho Leyva reported here today that an Israeli firm will be in charge of the maintenance and repair of the French Mirage planes that Colombia bought in 1970.

Minister Camacho Leyva said that the Israeli aeronautics industries company which had competed with the French Marcel Dassault firm, builder of the planes, and the Spanish aeronautical construction company for the maintenance and repair of the 16 Mirage planes stationed in Palenquero, central Colombia, won the bid by making the best offer to the Colombian Government.

The contract signed with the Israeli company permits Colombia to save $8 million besides the fact that the company has promised to supply to the Colombian Air Force the necessary infrastructure for the partial repair of the planes.

ARMY SPOKESMAN REVEALS LEAKS FROM 'TOP SECRET' FILES

PA070241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0821 GMT 6 Aug 80

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (EFE)--Penetration of the "secret" files of the Colombian Armed Forces has been discovered here, provoking a meeting of the high military commands, according to military observers in Bogota.

A spokesman of the army's intelligence office, which last night telephoned EFE, said unauthorized persons had had access to "top secret" files of the air force recently in this capital. According to the spokesman, copies were made of those files connected with an air force transaction for the repair of several Mirage aircraft at a cost of over $32 million.

All this information was later published by a Bogota newspaper provoking quite a commotion in air force circles where the operation had been carefully kept a close secret to avoid leaking it to the public. "Ultra secret" information such as the cancellation of a Spanish-French proposal to repair those planes was published earlier this week.

The scandal broke following the Lockheed case, which the press also revealed with the publication of secret documents mysteriously taken out of the air force files. A former air force commander, Jose Ramon Calderon Molano, is involved in the scandal. This is revealed in documents in which he signed the authorization for the repair of Hercules aircraft after accepting bribes.

Less than a week ago a newspaper published an exclusive story on the purchase of four Corvettes, which had been kept in utmost secrecy in the navy files. The paper revealed that the negotiation could involve a figure of several million dollars. The scandal was heightened this week with the publication of the order for repair of the above-mentioned planes, at a cost of approximately $32 million.

According to local press circles, military sources said that information on navy and air force equipment, has been recently sold noting that penetration of military intelligence by guerrillas was revealed less than a year ago. At that time, the M-19 guerrillas were able to learn about important documents related to advanced plans to fight urban subversion. Perhaps through those documents the guerrillas were able to penetrate the "ultra secret" section of the Military Institutes Brigade (BIM) to steal 5,000 weapons.

BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON BOLIVIA, JOBS, PRESS PROBLEM

PA071801 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has described the solution given to the problem of the newspapers as "the most suitable." "We have placed the papers in the hands of those directors who legitimately had them in 1974," he has affirmed.

Belaunde Terry met yesterday with more than 50 newsmen, for the first time since taking office. The news conference was held at the air forces's air group No 8, after the president saw off his colleagues from Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica.

The Peruvian president added that the government is closely observing the Bolivian situation and voiced his concern over the Bolivian people's welfare.

He then announced that a number of incentives aimed at creating new jobs will be announced shortly.

These are the main points that President Belaunde Terry discussed with the newsmen during their cordial dialogue:

Newspaper Problem

Belaunde Terry seemed pleased with the solution given to the newspapers' problem. There are no press monopolies and the workers will be coowners of the newspapers, the president stressed.

He noted that a number of issues are still pending in connection with a definitive system and the labor, financial and accounting aspects. The corresponding laws, he added, have already been submitted to congress.

According to him, there may be some modifications, but this process will conclude very soon. "We have set a deadline of 120 days to definitely resolve this matter," he said.

On Bolivia

Regarding this matter, Belaunde announced that his government is "observing the situation and with the Andean presidents has signed a declaration condemning the interruption of that country's democratic process.

"Peru's position, of course, has been very composed and especially careful because the matter concerns a neighboring country and we are very concerned about the Bolivian people's welfare," Belaunde indicated.

He added, nonetheless, that the Andean communique released here was drafted jointly and he described it as perfectly clear, as "there is nothing to add or take out."

Asked how the Andean Group would behave in the future if Bolivia's de facto government should continue with its attitude, Belaunde said that the Andean Group has already met and drafted a document on this matter. But if there were any new developments "we would have to meet again."

New Jobs

Further on, the president announced that a number of incentives aimed at creating new jobs will be announced shortly.

He explained that the state will be responsible for 20 percent of the 1 million jobs offered during his political campaign. That is, 200,000 jobs will become available in the course of 2 years.

He reiterated that his commitments will be "fulfilled" and that 8,000 workers will begin being "hired" per month to work in various areas, preferably in public works such as the improvement of irrigation and the development of a nutrition plan.

"As to the remaining jobs, they will be the result of the incentives that will be decreed in the next few days," he explained.

Radio and Television

Regarding the solution of the radio and television problem, Belaunde stressed that although these are different communications media, it is certain that a solution will be found within the same spirit--one that acknowledges both the rights of the original owners and the rights acquired by the workers. As an example of reciprocity, he mentioned the financial support that commercial television is providing so that the state's channel 7 can broadcast cultural and educational programs exclusively.

PSR SECRETARY GENERAL DEFENDS MONTONEROS' ACTIVITIES

PA080322 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Interview in Lima with Deputy Antonio Meza Cuadra, secretary general of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR]--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your opinion of rumors that the Montoneros Peronist movement is linked to recent thefts and other crimes in this country, described as terrorist activities?

[Answer] In the first place, we reiterate our solidarity with the Montoneros, who in our country have been the victims of serious attempts, such as the kidnapping of five Argentine citizens and the tragic outcome of the discovery of the body of Noemi Esther (Janette de Monsini). These reports, appearing in the local newspapers once the new government returned them to their so-called former owners, have several objectives:

First, to try to lay a smokescreen over such a serious fact as the institutionalization of continental terrorism by means of coordination between Peru and Argentina through their armies and behind their peoples' backs to carry out improper actions in order to confuse public opinion.

We shall continue to insist on the investigation of these incidents and punishment of the guilty parties through a motion already submitted to the national congress.

Second, I believe this attitude also reveals an inclination on the part of the government to create conditions that will justify repressive measures in the future.

BRIEFS

NEW POLICE COMMANDERS--During a simple ceremony held at the Interior Ministry, Civil Guard Lt Gen Juan Belaguer Morales was installed as chief of the Civil Guard. He replaces Civil Guard Lt Gen Humberto Passano Nieto. During the same ceremony the general of the Peruvian Investigative Police, Eduardo Ipinze Rebaza, was installed as chief of that organization. He replaces Gen Manuel Lezama Ibanez. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE IN 1981-86 PERIOD

PA072336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Aug (AFP)--Energy and Mines Deputy Minister Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon today announced that Venezuela plans to increase its petroleum production from 2.4 million to 2.8 million barrels a day from 1981-86. The government official indicated that this is contemplated in the sixth development plan (1981-86).

The planned petroleum production for 1980 is 2.22 million barrels a day, and according to the weekly bulletin of the Energy Ministry, production during the first 6 months of the y ar was 2,121,000. The production increase scheduled between 1981 and 1986 is 400,000 barrels a day. Moreno Leon added that during this 5-year period exploration will be sought in new offshore petroleum areas and the Orinoco belt as well as secondary recovery of crude from wells in an advanced stated of depletion after 50 years of exploitation. The official stressed the importance of activities directed at increasing Venezuela's petroleum potential because a 3-percent interannual drop has been detected from production records.

MEP URGES LEFTIST UNITY IN NEXT ELECTION

PA012324 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vega report]

[Text] Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, People's Electoral Movement [MEP] secretary general, has said that the Venezuelan left should be united in the next presidential election with its own candidate and government program.

[Begin recording] [Paz Galarraga] I think we are facing an extraordinary situation for the Venezuelan left. This is due to the failure of the government policies of Democratic Action and COPEI. When Herrera Campins ends his term, these two parties will have been ruling Venezuela for 25 years without having solved the people's basic problems. The country is waiting for a different option, a valid option that will inspire confidence. That is why the MEP is calling for the drafting of a common program which would serve as a government platform for the 1983 elections. This would also include the nomination of a candidate by the leftist and progressive sectors.

[Question] Do you think that a common candidate exists right now?

[Answer] At this time several candidates are being mentioned. I hope that this will not cause frictions among the parties since that would be the best present we can give to the rightwing and the bipartisan system.

[Question] Don't you think that the Venezuelan left is divided right now?

[Answer] At this time, the Venezuelan left is not as united as it should be. Aside from some differences which are obvious in congress and in some elections, in other events and other elections, it has been united. It was united in the municipal elections. That is why it is not as united as it should be. We should work for this. It is a difficult and complex process but it is the only way we can end with the bipartisan system in Venezuela.

[Question] What do you recommend to the leftist parties so that they will unite for the presidential elections?

[Answer] We are holding private discussions so that each party can express its general view on the current political situation. This will lead to the drafting of a common action program. Once that first phase is achieved, we would then begin discussing the name of a candidate who could unite all the left. [end recording]

FOUR JAPANESE TUNA FISHING VESSELS SEIZED

PA080154 Paris [illegible] Spanish 0136 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tijuana, Mexico, 7 Aug (AFP)--The naval zone commander, Vice Adm Mauricio G. Sanchez, announced today that the Mexican Navy had seized four Japanese tuna vessels near this Pacific port. Mexico's "Operation Sweep" in the past few days has seized 11 foreign tuna vessels operating in Mexican seas.

The detailed Japanese ships are the Shidori Maru, numbers 88, 76, 86, and 07, reports said.

Mexico and the United States waged a tuna war recently when Mexican officials seized the U.S. tuna vessels Carol S., Star Crest and Marla Mary. The U.S. reacted promptly and decreed an embargo on all tuna from Mexico.

Mexican authorities claimed the U.S. ships had been captured in Mexican economic zone waters and must pay fines. The Mexican Foreign Ministry said Mexico's stand on the matter is in keeping with the new law of the sea.

MEXICAN, UK FOREIGN SECRETARIES DISCUSS BELIZE

PA072146 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda referred today to the issue of Belize during a visit to the Mexican capital by UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Regarding Belize, the Mexican official said Mexico hopes a negotiated solution will be found allowing Belizeans to exert their right to self-determination without conditions of any kind.

CUBAN ECONOMIST CRITICIZES INTERNATIONAL LENDING AGENCIES

FL072251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City--Cuban citizen Oscar Pino Santos, president of the Third World Economists Association, has stated that the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Development Bank are choking the economies of developing countries.

Pino Santos made a speech at the 6th World Congress of Economists being held in Mexico City. As an example, he cited the case of Jamaica which recently requested a loan from the International Monetary Fund and has been forced to endure the imposition of conditions which represent a serious social and economic setback. Pino Santos urged the Latin American countries and all developing countries in general to strengthen their unity to struggle against this type of injustice and to use the power of their raw materials to develop their economic relations within a framework of stable and equitable negotiations.

POPULAR ACTION PARTY REJECTS SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS

PA070445 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Popular Action Party [PAP] will not participate in September's election because there is absolutely no power at stake.

In a news conference held yesterday, the PAP leaders said that they will not participate in the September elections.

They said that they believe that the elections will have no political value for the citizens even if they are honest and are protected by the broadest guarantees which do not truly exist.

In a communique, the PAP noted that the regime has complete control over the electoral tribunal whose magistrates are not offering the minimum guarantees of impartiality and independence.

The PAP stated that the history of Latin American dictatorships is repeated in Panama. These dictatorships are ashamed of their true nature and for this reason they organize mock elections in which power is not truly at stake but which are given a false legitimacy so that they appear democratic.

The communique added that, under these circumstances, it repudiates the electoral farce and urges the citizens not to vote or, if they do, to cast a protest vote by making it void thereby expressing their opposition to the present regime which has been usurping political power over the past 12 years through force.

The country is demanding elections in which the political power is truly at stake and in which the people will determine who will have the responsibility and right to exercise that power.

The PAP reiterated its conviction that the political solution which the country needs demands true constitutional changes that establish and improve the public institutions through which Panama can build a democratic future in which liberty, social justice and respect for rights prevail.

UNFAIRNESS TO PANAMANIAN CANAL WORKERS CHARGED

PA080241 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 4a

[Editorial: "Labor Problems in the Former Canal Zone"]

[Text] Local 900, which represents the workers of the Panama Canal Commission, has issued a communique expressing its viewpoint on the position adopted by members of the commission regarding the worker's demands about the wage policy existing in that part of Panama--whose status is still subject to acts by the representatives of the U.S. Government.

Saturnin Mauge, secretary general of Local 900, met with Tomas Paredes, member of the board of directors of the Canal Commission, who reproted in detail on the last board of directors meeting. Panamanians are at a numerical disadvantage on the board of directors, and this places them at the mercy of the Americans in the final decision on any problem.

The union representatives stressed their unwavering position regarding holding talks, despite the negative attitude of the Americans, who oppose collective bargaining.

We agree with the Panamanian workers when they claim that for years they have been granting an effective, humiliating and unjust subsidy which guaranteed the payment for the privileges that the Americans always enjoyed in the Canal Zone. This subsidy operated in two ways: One was the low salaries that were being paid to Panamanian workers. The difference between their salaries and what they should have received for the equal work they were doing increased the funds available for the privileged "Zonian" sectors. The other form of subsidy was that of the "tax factor," a permanent bleeding of the already low salaries of the Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone.

We fully agree with the workers' contention that they have lost no privileges because they never had any. This expression synthesizes their longstanding noncomformity with the situation. Those who still don't seem to realize that the Canal Zone no longer exists, that it is now part of Panama's territory, where no one has any special privileges as stated in our constitution, want to prolong that situation.

This refusal to accept the justice of the workers' demands and the desire to limit them to 2 percent as proposed by the Americans, is merely a leftover of the intransigency, lack of understanding and lack of historical background of those who do not seem to have understood the letter and spirit of the treaties signed between Panama and the United States on 7 September 1977.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT, MEETS LOCAL OFFICIALS

PA051923 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] (?Vojislav Pekic), secretary of foreign affairs [title as heard] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this morning paid a courtesy visit to Edgar Ameglio, manager of the National Financial Corporation [COFINA]. The distinguished guest was accompanied by the Yugoslav ambassador in Panama. He discussed various aspects of relations between Yugoslavia and Panama. Later he participated in a working session with officials from the Foreign Ministry, the Planning Ministry, the Education Ministry, COFINA and the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification during which they analyzed various aspects of economic, industrial and technical relations between the two countries including the implementation of cultural and education agreements, assistance in the fields of irrigation, agroindustry and electrical resources, and a draft agreement on scientific-technical cooperation.

Luis Bejarano, of the Foreign Ministry, and Panamanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dr Virgilio Brandford attended the meeting. (?Pekic) said his visit seeks to tighten ties among the nonaligned countries, one of the most active of which is Panama, and to gauge economic conditions in each of them to enhance cooperation and assistance programs among them.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DISCUSSES PRICE HIKE EFFORTS WITH COFFEE GROWERS

PA051302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rica will head coffee-growing countries seeking better prices for their coffee. At the request of President Rodrigo Carazo, Mexico and Venezuela will support Central America in its struggle to get better prices for coffee.

President Carazo met with coffee growers this afternoon. They analyzed the drop of coffee prices which is estimated at approximately $70 per bag. This means that Central American coffee-growing countries will be receiving around $700 million less than estimated, which is a serious blow to our economy.

President Carazo today received a message from Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in which he says: I have learned that Your Excellency will submit to Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins a request for financial aid for the Pan-Cafe Corporation, an organization which represents the greatest effort of our countries to defend on the international markets the price of coffee, a vital product for Central America's economic life. Honduras considers the need to reactivate Pan-Cafe's operations of great importance.

After discussing with coffee growers the repercussions that a drop in the price of coffee could have on the country's economy, President Carazo urged the coffee growers to visit Mexico and Venezuela to seek the aid offered by those countries.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU TO BE DECENTRALIZED

PA291611 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc yesterday announced that the Criminal Investigations Bureau [DIC] will be decentralized effective next month. The Judicial Investigations Organization will take charge of all investigations and this will be a new challenge for the judicial technical police. The detectives will be assigned to the various police stations and will work with the support of the patrols that were distributed in the four zones which make up the metropolitan area.

CARAZO URGES CENTRAL AMERICANS TO STOP ARMS TRAFFIC

PA070003 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, in statements to a Guatemalan television station, exhorted the Central American nations to distribute justice, not bullets, in order to preserve peace and democracy.

He also referred to the recent meeting of the Socialist International, which he described as mere romanticism because it failed to assume responsibilities. He said the Socialist International only suggests solutions but never offers specific formulas to solve problems.

The Costa Rican chief of state said the Socialist International is wasting its time, noting that the gentlemen who met in La Catalina to state that the Socialist International is seeking solutions for the problems of the world were not even able to find solutions for the Legislative Assembly. They are merely wasting time, Carazo repeated.

In the case of Cuba, Carazo said Fidel Castro has no moral authority to speak of paradise, when thousands and thousands of Cubans are fleeing from that country.

He accused the ultrarightists and ultraleftists of being enemies of humankind.

President Carazo said he believes in the Organization of American States, OAS, since it is the symbol of American unity. He noted that the OAS has done much good for Costa Rica, for which reason it has the country's total respect and support.

In another part of his statements to the Guatemalan media, Carazo said rulers must be tolerant and patient when criticized. He who does not have tolerance or patience cannot rule.

Referring to the arms traffic, the Costa Rican chief of state said that is an old practice in America. He accused the big powers of being responsible for this traffic of death. In this respect, he asked that the investigation of arms traffic be extended to all countries, not only Costa Rica. He said each Central American president should make efforts to investigate what is going on within his country's border.

Carazo said he has always opposed the big powers' practice of arming small, poor nations. He noted that he had witnessed a parade displaying Russian weapons in a Central American country and a parade displaying U.S. weapons in another. Then he asked what moral authoirty can some U.S. officials have to say there are weapons in a Latin American country when they, themselves, supply them.

President Carazo told the Guatemalan television viewers that the arms exporters want to turn our countries into an arena in which to settle their differences and consolidate their interests. We supply the corpses, he continued, while they make big profits.

He expressed deep concern over the arms problem because, he noted, it is most productive to base a nation's economy on the export of arms. He said that while a refrigerator gives service for many years, a machinegun is destroyed whenever the man carrying it is destroyed. These are articles easily destroyed; therefore, it is a better business to manufacture more machineguns than refrigerators.

Finally, the Costa Rican president recommended that our nations speak more clearly at international forums in order to establish our own authority. He said that once we achieve this, then the $800 million taken from our countries by coffee speculators will remain in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the benefit of our peoples.

Carazo sent warm greetings to the Guatemalan people, the government and its institutions.

EL SALVADOR

MANAGUA CHARGES U.S. PUSHING SALVADORAN RIGHTIST COUP

PA071259 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is conducting major military offensives in the northern departments of that country in an effort to dislodge the revolutionary army from the positions where it has gained strength, particularly in Morazan and La Union Departments. The guerrillas have an active information network operating in the zone, and in San Miguel, Morazan, Cabanas and La Paz.

Clashes have also been reported in (Usupuca), (Idiopan) and (Debocay). Popular liberation forces contingents area also fighting in (Huasapa) and Cabanas.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Democratic Front has charged that the United States is trying to stage an extreme right military coup. It is in this connection that William Bowdler, with whom all of us are already familiar, arrived a few days ago in this country. The coup is apparently being led by Abdul Gutierrez, with the alleged support of the army's most reactionary sectors.

SOVIET PAPER SAYS CIA INVOLVED IN ARCHBISHOP ROMERO'S MURDER

PA071742 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIA reiterates today that Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder was plotted by the CIA. In a lengthy article, the newspaper says that new data learned concerning last March's killing of the archbishop say that it was perpetrated by members of the Condor organization, created by the CIA in the seventies.

It adds that there are also indications of the involvement of Cuban counterrevolutionaries belonging to Omega-7, including Virginio Paz and Jose Dionisio Suarez who are involved in the Washington assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The paper says that the masterminds of Monsignor Romero's death are the ruling circles in Washington and the military who are in control of El Salvador.

It also recalls that the archbishop was killed shortly after he sent a letter to President James Carter opposing U.S. aid to the Salvadoran junta.

ANNUAL CHURCH RITE CANCELED FOR FEAR OF VIOLENCE

PA072326 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1812 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The traditional Catholic ceremony on the descent of Christ was not held this year. This ceremony is held on 5 August in San Salvador during the August festivities in honor of the savior of the world. It is usually held in front of the metropolitical cathedral in Libertad Park. The clergy made the decision in view of the current national situation in which the gathering of a huge crowed could lead to tragic events. The people still remember the 30 March funeral of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, when some 30 people were killed.

BPR DENIES FOUR KILLED WERE LEADER'S BODYGUARDS

PA072334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1819 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] have denied that the four people killed in front of the Majestic Theater on Tuesday were bodyguards of Juan Chacon. In a telephone call to this station, they said Chacon has been out of the country for more than 3 months along with other members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front on an international tour. They also said that while in the country Juan Chacon was never accompanied by bodyguards and that the report is part of the psychological war the opponents of the popular organizations are waging to destroy them morally.

POPULATION FLEES VIOLENCE IN USULUTAN DEPARTMENT

PA072320 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Spokesmen of Berlin municipality in Usulutan Department told this station today that some 1,000 people who have fled the violence in nearby cantons are in Berlin. The municipal spokesmen said that most of the refugees are women and children from the cantons of Corozal, Corozalito, La Union and (Las Cielitas).

They added that since Sunday, guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces have killed some 15 members of the canton patrols.

It has also been reported that in San Agustin, Usulutan Department, there are some 1,500 refugees who have fled from the political violence in the rural areas.

GUATEMALA

REBEL GROUP ATTACKS POLICE POST IN MALACATAN

PA072221 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] A group of men armed with submachineguns and wearing fatigues stormed the police post at Malacatan, San Marcos, at about 1900 last night, catching the policemen inside unaware.

The unidentified persons, believed to be members of the clandestine factions that have been operating in the department, stole some weapons from the armory as well as equipment and weapons from the policemen, who reportedly were immobilized. According to other reports, the rebels did not seize any weapons, but merely harangued the policemen.

Policeman Elias Barrera Florian, 26, was shot in the back when he tried to escape. He was shot several times and his violent death prevented his colleagues from taking action against the unidentified group.

According to reports received yesterday, the 10 rebels deceived the policemen because they arrived wearing olive green uniforms similar to army fatigues. One of the rebels said they were conducting an inspection, and it was not until later that the policemen tried to oppose them.

HONDURAS

MILITARY MAY ENTER DMZ TO CLEAN OUT SALVADORAN COMBATANTS

PA071120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1819 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran troops might occupy the so-called territorial pockets that this country is disputing with El Salvador, it was announced here today. The two countries have been disputing over 400 square km of territory along an extensive border. In 1969 that conflict led to a 100-hour war.

OAS observers are in charge of security in those pockets and along the border, since the OAS created a demilitarized zone in October 1976 in order to fulfill the so-called pace of San Jose, signed by the two countries in 1970. According to that pact, the troops must remain at a distance of 6 km and only border police patrols not carrying automatic weapons but only equipment essential to safeguard order can pass through this corridor.

In the past few weeks, fighting has been taking place in those pockets between regular Salvadoran armed troops and the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas, thus considerably increasing the number of Salvadorans who are seeking refuge in Honduras.

Honduras regards those pockets as its own territory, so the Honduran military feels that hostile foreign armed forces have entered territory under their jurisdiction. The idea has thus been considered that the Honduran Armed Forces might enter the area in order to pacify it.

Col Ruben Humberto Montoya, chief of the 3rd Military Region headquartered in western Honduras, warned today in an interview with the local newspaper LA PRENSA that "if the OAS does not raise the matter with the Salvadoran Government in order to prevent fighting there, we will be forced to enter that territory."

According to observers of military developments, the measure would constitute an act of sovereignty by Honduras and would help this country firmly preserve its reiterated decision not to intervene in the affairs of neighboring countries.

According to Montoya, "the San Jose pact has been violated because those pockets are demilitarized area, but the Salvadoran guerrillas and army use them as combat areas."

Some pillaging has been reported in the pockets, but the Salvadoran troops and guerrillas have not entered further into Honduran territory due to the strict vigilance that the Honduran Army maintains along its border with El Salvador.

Montoya also denied charges by civilians that the Salvadoran troops have entered certain Honduran towns located outside the territory under dispute under the pretext of chasing subversive elements. Montoya added that vigilance is very strict and intense in the area. The Honduran Armed Forces have repeatedly said that they will not let their territory be used as a springboard against friendly governments or as a hunting ground for neighboring armies.

Honduras is still at war with El Salvador. No peace treaty has been signed since there are seven pending issues that have been under discussion since late 1969.

NICARAGUAN REFUGEE CAMPS ORDERED TORN DOWN

PA061449 Paris AFP in Spanish 0441 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Honduran Government has ordered the tearing down of the Nicaraguan refugee camps in Yusguare in the border area. The camps will be torn down in an "effort to prevent a provocation of the Sandinist government forces by the refugees," it was reported.

More than 3,000 out of about 7,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras are members of the defunct Somozist guard, who fled their country following the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

According to Sandinist leaders, the former military personnel have formed "counterrevolutionary bands," which have intensified their harassment of Nicaraguan military posts in the past few days.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said here today that his government "has not received any official report" on the arrest of seven Honduran soldiers in Nicaraguan territory last week.

It was reported in Nicaragua that the (?Honduran) Army members were found to be armed on Nicaraguan soil and have been accused of being involved in the death of a literacy worker.

The Honduran foreign secretary noted that Roberto Suazo, Honduran Ambassador in Managua, "is in charge of the matter and he is trying to learn the real reasons behind the imprisonment of the seven Hondurans."

U.S. REPORT SAYS HONDURAS TARGET OF REVOLUTIONARY EFFORTS

PA022347 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again it has been publicly acknowledged that Honduras is part of the strategic plans of the so-called revolutionary movements seeking control of Central America and the Caribbean. We say publicly because, although these plans have existed for a long time, they had been kept under tight wraps and had even been strongly denied on occasion.

The news was released in Washington under the authority of none other than the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Therefore it deserves utmost attention.

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, U.S. intelligence analysts told Congress that Cuba gave arms and advice to the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua; that they feel the next to fall probably will be El Salvador and that Cuba is supporting the revolutionary movements in Guatemala and Honduras. The report adds that the congressional subcommittee censored or, in other words sanitized [depuro], testimony by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) agents. Therefore, the information now released is a summary revised by the U.S. Congress: a restricted, but highly revealing summary.

Let us go on reading the report:

CIA Analyst Randolph Pearson told the subcommittee on 16 April that the probability is that Cuba considers itself an arsenal, training center, adviser and catalyst of revolution in those areas. Viewing the issue from Cuba's standpoint, I feel that El Salvador will probably be the next to fall, he said. The military is stronger in Guatemala. It is probably target No 2 in Cuba's plans. Honduras still has a long way to go. The right and the left in that country are strongly polarized, he added.

A subcommittee source said the analysts had evidence that Cuba supplied arms to the Sandinists in Nicaragua but they had no tangible evidence that Cuba is arming the revolutionaries in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Nevertheless, according to the uncensored [as heard] testimony, intelligence analysts and State Department witnesses concurred that Cuba's training program for revolutionaries was extended to include many of the guerrillas now operating in Central America. A DIA official said the main contribution of Cuban President Fidel Castro to the Sandinist revoluiton was that of uniting three factions into a force to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza.

Lt Col Rafael E. Martinez Boucher, chief of the DIA's Latin American section, said Castro is now trying to unite the revolutionary factions in El Salvador and Guatemala. In answer to a question, Martinez said the Sandinists would not have been able to defeat Somoza without Cuba's help. From the foregoing, we want to underscore the part referring to Honduras. We have been assigned tne No 3 position among the present targets of armed revolution. This means we will not be concerned as long as El Salvador and Guatemala do not fall; that everybody is free to interpret things as he pleases.

However, everyone must agree, we presume, that these matters must not be taken lightly and that, as the saying goes, where there is smoke there must be fire.

The alert has not only been sounded in the United States. Reports have leaked in the Soviet Union that Honduras is a target of armed subversion. Radio Moscow indiscreetly leaked a report recently saying that revolution is underway in our country. If we guide ourselves by appearances, Honduras does not present symptoms of decay. We do not have a repressive government. On the contrary, it is tolerant and respects freedoms and human rights. In general, the people seem to attach more importance to the present process of returning to institutional order than to any attempt at subversive adventures.

However, it would not be wise to be too trusting, particularly when one knows that there is a foreign plot to intervene in our affairs. The truth is that we are surrounded by countries in turmoil and that, as President Paz Garcia said recently, Honduras has not invented and does not have a vaccine against violence. Even the most developed countries of the world are exposed to this danger. The intelligent thing to do is to prevent violence by every means. Those who have everything to lose if revolutionary violence breaks out in Honduras--the great majority of the people--must devote themselves to this task.

The present provisional government has all the earmarks of a strong government not only because it has a good army but particularly because it is composed of the largest parties with the widest following among the people.

In view of these danger signals, the wise and right thing is for all sectors to cooperate in preserving the greatest possible harmony and solidarity among themselves and share, with equal uprightness, the responsibility for maintaining peace and stability in our nation. Only this way will we be able to show those who believe that the domino theory can be applied to armed insurgency in Latin America and the Caribbean that they are wrong.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRIES TO REGULATE POSSESSION OF 'WAR WEAPONS'

PA071747 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] A resolution by the Defense and Interior Ministries is in effect on the use of firearms. According to the resolution, all war weapons are for the exclusive use of the revolutionary Nicaraguan state. Both ministries note that common crimes and counter-revolutionary activities such as attacks on revolutionary leaders, murders, homicide, assaults and robbery with the use of firearms and especially with those considered war weapons have been committed recently. They also believe that such activities endanger the stability of the nation, state security and order in the nation. They have therefore decided:

1. To regard as war weapons all those long-range weapons designed and manufactured for use by the national armed forces.

2. To regard all firearms considered to be weapons of war as the sole property of the state.

3. To assign war weapons only to the armed institutions in the nation to perform military duties.

4. To ban the possession, holding and use of war weapons throughout the nation.

5. To state that in order to legally possess, hold and use other firearms not regarded as war weapons, a permit or license must first be obtained.

FSLN PLEDGES TO DEFINE STAND ON ELECTIONS

PA080247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Sandinist Front will make a statement on 23 August to define its attitude on the holding of elections in the country. That day marks the closing of the national literary crusade, and thousands of literary brigadists will gather at the 19 July Plaza in Managua.

Comdr Bayardo Arce, chairman of the State Council, made this announcement Wednesday night when he opposed a proposal asking the government junta to inform the legislative organization in writing regarding the junta's stand on the holding of elections.

The proposal was presented by the representative of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party at the State Council but obtained only three votes in favor. The other State Council members (out of a total of 47 delegates) rejected the proposal.

Commander Arce said the members of the junta, speaking individually, as well as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, have already given their opinion about elections.

Leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] have said that the government must set a date for the holding of elections.

It is understood that on 23 August the FSLN will define its attitude when it speaks as a body on the matter of the country's electoral process.

LA PRENSA'S CHAMORRO CRITICIZES LACK OF ELECTIONS

PA062157 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 1

[By Julio Ortega C.]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) does not want elections in Nicaragua and claims that the people have already cast their vote. Its thesis is that the popular will indicates Sandino yesterday, Sandino today and Sandino forever. Despite the interest that the private sector and the political parties have been showing in the holding of elections and despite the increasing public debate currently underway in the country, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Jr has told this newspaper.

Chamorro, who is a staff member of Nicaragua's newspaper LA PRENSA, explained that an agreement reached with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) at the moment of the political crisis tha' led to Alfonso Robelo's resignation, under which it was decided that elections would be held and 19 July was set as a tentative date, has not been fulfilled. This has led to an increasingly heated national debate that has maintained the country in a state of unrest.

The FSLN claims that the Nicaraguan people have not asked for elections during the dialogues they have held with the government leaders. Neither have they asked for elections during the "Direct Line" program in which questions are posed to those leaders in a program aired on Thursdays.

According to Chamorro, the FSLN's decision not to hold elections may lead to a very difficult situation in which the private sector would have to withdraw from the State Council, since the private sector has agreed to join that council under the condition that elections would be held or that at least a tentative election date would be announced.

It has already been said in Nicaragua that there will be no elections in the traditional manner, but it is not known what other type of elections the FSLN commanders may have in mind.

It has also been said that election is not equivalent to democracy and that democracy is the people's power in the government. Since the FSLN allegedly represents the people, then elections are not required.

According to Chamorro, that line of reasoning is not fair since the Nicaraguan people have already cast their vote, but they voted for Somoza to leave and they voted in favor of being able to vote. That is the argument of the sectors that want elections.

Counterrevolutionary Tension

There is a lot of tension, Chamorro said. There have been counterrevolutionary attacks in the northern mountains and these have increased the tension. The intensification of militarization is obvious. The number of people in the army and military expenses have not been disclosed and are regarded as a "state secret." The army has been disproportionately expanded, exceeding the number of military the country can support. That is obvious to any tourist or person living in Nicaragua.

Chamorro explained that he understands there is a danger of counterrevolution, but he said he does not believe such a big army is necessary. Equipment has been bought in the GDR, at least transportation equipment for the army, which was first used on 19 July.

Regarding freedom of expression, the situation is quite difficult. The country's two television channels are in the hands of a political party--the FSLN--which has not yet dared declare itself a party because it wants to maintain the idea that it is not a party while retaining all the advantages of functioning as a party. If they officially declared themselves a political party they would not be able to keep the two television channels, a newspaper and so forth under their control. There would have to be a separation between state and party since at present there is total confusion because we have a political party that is not a political party.

Fidel Castro's arrival in Nicaragua does not surprise me either, Chamorro explained, since the commanders of the revolution trained in Cuba. That is no secret. They are grateful to Cuba and Cuba contributed greatly to the overthrow of Somoza.

Chamorro noted that for some people Nicaragua is already communist. For Reagan we are already communist. I believe he added, that the country has rapidly advanced toward socialism. To a certain extent there is a kind of pluralism because the private sectors are represented in the State Council and we still have a free press, but I am not overly optimistic because the government has been attacking us without its attacks being based on mistakes on our part.

According to Chamorro, his country's situation, his fatherland's basic choice clearly lies between the Marxist-Leninists and the non-Marxist-Leninists. He also said there is much disunity. In his opinion, the only party that has gained the support of the people is the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement led by Alfonso Robelo.

I hope, Chamorro said in conclusion, that Nicaragua will have a mixed-enterprise regime and a private sector regime in the near future and that the state will obtain most of its revenues from the GNP. I also hope there will be political parties that can campaign freely.

Comment on Social Democratic Unity

PA070444 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 2

[Speech by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios at event in honor of Comdr Fernando Chamorro Rappacioli in Intercontinental Hotel in Managua--date not specified]

[Excerpts] Compatriots:

All of us who love Nicaragua are compatriots, each in his own way, each in his own party, each with his own ideas, each in his democratic dimension.

We are struggling for a society of free men and a free man must have three basic qualities: his own judgment, his own initiative and his own conscience.

There are two social democratic parties in Nicaragua: the Social Democratic Party which is a democratic movement and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement which is also a social democratic party. That is why I do not think there is a substantial reason for the existence of two social democratic parties in this small country. Let my message be one of unity so that these two social democratic parties will unite along with all the other Nicaraguan democratic forces to consolidate a single democratic bloc which will guarantee ideological pluralism and freedom in all its dimensions and so that the long-awaited march toward the democratic republic will begin.

We are living at a time when all dissent, all critical thought, all political thought that is not aligned with specific Marxist-Leninist canons is the target of almost automatic emotional and rash insults.

There are people who read LA PRENSA with a magnifying glass to find "the fly in the soup" and thus have an excuse to use the mass media which are owned by the Nicaraguan people to denigrate LA PRENSA, to launch virulent attacks against LA PRENSA so that the people will stop reading LA PRENSA and perhaps so that the political cost of an eventual takeover of the newspaper will decrease. But the people are not deceived as the commanders have said and as I too believe. That is why the people are not deceived by those unjustified attacks against LA PRENSA which has always been the Nicaraguans' newspaper.

STATE COUNCIL DELAYS BILL ON POLITICAL PARTIES

PA071821 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Lester Mendieta report]

[Excerpt] The State Council has delayed [discussion] of the bill to regulate the political parties. The Conservative Party and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement submitted this bill to the State Council during its previous session. The commission ruled that the bill had not been sufficiently discussed by the council and voted to postpone it for the coming session.

In this connection, Comdr Bayardo Arce, president of this colegislative organ, said that there is some concern about the fact that the subject of the regulation of political parties is related to the law on elections. The government junta has announced that it will send this law to the State Council for discussion.

In view of this situation, it was recommended that the press and interior committee determine if the bill submitted by the parties and organizations bears any connection with the law on elections. If this is the case, discussion would have to be postponed until the government junta sends the respective bill to the State Council for discussion.

BARRICADA ARTICLE DEFENDS SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

PA061731 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Sergio Buitrago Morales article: "Revolutionary Justice and the Special Tribunals"]

[Text] Among some lawyers, law students and bar members in general, there are comments and criticisms regarding the way the special tribunals are operating and the basis for their decisions. It is even said that they are sentencing without proof.

These comments are inevitable, for the time being. One cannot expect that only 11 months after the revolution, all those who know about law can immediately understand the nature of revolutionary justice. More so, when most of them are not very politically aware. However, it is our duty to educate and guide those who do not understand the situation. The revolution is manifesting itself in every aspect of social activity. It can be seen in the production of the agrarian reform; in finances with the nationalization of the banks; in education with the literacy crusade; and in the field of justice with the Sandinist revolution through the special tribunals.

All these changes in different sectors are being questioned. Those who do not understand and others who are ill-intentioned, are constantly criticizing the agrarian reform, the nationalization of banks and the literacy crusade. The special tribunals could not be the exception.

The critics we are talking about have not been able to understand that the special tribunals are part of reality. They have not understood that the Sandinist revolution suddenly, in a matter of days, was facing the problem of solving 7,500 criminal cases.

The special tribunals summary actions originated from this situation. From this immediate and urgent need, created by the sudden increase of criminal cases, emerged the expeditious and simple character of the process.

The main objections are based on the formalities of ordinary justice, which are made within the legal system we have learned at the university and in courts.

The argument used most often is that the special tribunals are passing sentences without any evidence--evidence which is "one of the main pillars of our penal system." At this point it is worth asking: How many Somozist criminals would be running free if, in order to sentence them, we had to obtain a coroner's report or a death certificate?

Those critics seem to forget that the special tribunals are juries which, according to the theory, can condemn criminals without or despite proof, and can even disregard the evidence. Conscience is something subjective which cannot be questioned.

Special tribunals are handled according to political and legal views. The Somozist criminals carried out their brutal crimes protected by the political and military power they had. It would be difficult to prove the guilt of a torturer from the Nicaraguan Security Office [OSN] when their victims were blindfolded. Yet our critics want us to allow a torturer from the OSN to go free, just because we were unable to prove his guilt. [paragraph continues]

They seem to forget that the dictatorship had in its files a dossier on each one of them with their activities, which it left behind with all the records, which are the most overwhelming evidence against them for the crimes and injustices they committed.

We are having political trials. Just as during the Nuremberg trial when attention was concentrated on the central high staff, the Gestapoi, the SS, the Reich's cabinet members, the Nazi Party political orientation corps and others, the special tribunals are concentrating their attention on the 1st Armored Batallion, the National Security Office, the northern zone general headquarters (Rio Blanco), the Infantry Basic Training School (EEBI) and others.

The Nuremberg trial sentenced many to the gallows. However, Sandinist generosity has spared the lives of Somozist murderers. Despite the bloody and cowardly nature of the National Guard, its members have been treated with benevolence and we are even trying to reincorporate them into society by implementing readaptation programs in the Sandinist prisons.

The special tribunals are the continuation of the activities undertaken by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) against the enemies of the people during its 20 years of struggle--an activity which was always observed and which is summarized in the slogan: "Relentless in combat and generous in victory."

It seems like those who criticize the special tribunals have already forgotten the nightmare of Somoza. Only a year ago 500 pound bombs were blowing women and children to pieces. It was not long ago when nails were being pulled out from fingers in the dungeons of Tiscapa and that our brother peasants were being dropped from helicopters.

It seems as if these recent incidents could be erased by legalistic actions which have existed for centuries.

The court-appointed defense counsel deserve a separate paragraph. There is a general belief that the defense counsel is appointed to harass the defendant--or even for vengeance--and that he assumes the defense reluctantly out of fear of being fined.

That should not be the outlook. The special tribunals are trying to settle the situation of 7,500 Somozist prisoners. To make this possible it is necessary to have 7,500 defense counsels because trials cannot start without them. We are also interested in having the lawyers assume a new attitude regarding the revolution; in this respect, the special tribunals are the doors which are open for them to join and form a new conception for the exercise of the law in this revolution.

The attitude of the defense counsels should be of social interest, of support to the revolution, of cooperation in administering the revolutionary justice. They should see in the special tribunals neither a separate, nor antagonistic, body. They should identify themselves with them and act with enthusiasm.

Now that the district attorney's office has intensified its charges, it has been more difficult to get defense counsels and this is the reason we are appealing to the conscience of lawyers and students.

The students have shown more significant solidarity than the professionals. We must acknowledge the students, from the Carlos Fonseca People's University and from the Central American University (UCA), who have already organized an office for penal cases.

(Taken from Special Tribunals Information Bulletin No 2)

NEWSMEN URGED TO ASSUME REVOLUTIONARY POSTURE

PA041948 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Station commentary read by Freddy Rostran Arauz]

[Text] The counterrevolutionary criminals have assassinated and stolen. They seek Sandinist garrisons and brigade members' lodgings. We are witnessing the first armed outbreaks by the counterrevolution.

At an Interior Ministry news conference, newsmen were told about the counterrevolutionary raids that the former Somozist guardsmen have been conducting in the north. The newsmen were also shown 14 prisoners.

Georgino Andrade, Juana Cruz Centeno, Mario Jose Pereira and Juan Antonio Chacon are names that can no longer be erased from the history of Nicaragua. Their blood, shed in the valleys and mountains of rural Nicaragua remind us that this revolution must move ahead and that counterrevolution is not merely a word.

The hyenas have dealt their criminal blows in Wiwili, Quilali, (Ilambe), Rio Coco and other places. Our duty, nonetheless, is to warn that the counterrevolution is not only carrying out its activities with weapons. Those intent on creating confusion are also trying to undermine the people's power, revolutionary power. Such is the case with several members of the Nicaraguan news media. Some entities of the Nicaraguan news media are serving as forums to demand elections as if these were being denied in Nicaragua. They are demanding them as if a de facto regime were in power here in Nicaragua. Elections will be held in Nicaragua and the revolution itself is the main guarantee of this. In the midst of the bloody situation sponsored by the counterrevolutionary criminals, there are those who through the news media ask that weapons be sold as scrap iron.

It is interesting and easy to verify that the political campaign of confusion launched through certain papers and radio stations coincides with the first murderous shots fired by the counterrevolution. We dare establish a connection between the ambushes and the attacks aired by the radio stations and published in the papers because these attacks are more serious than is normally believed. We do this also because the famous charges that a Marxist regime or a leftist totalitarian regime is being established in Nicaragua--something that is totally false--may legitimize these criminal operations in the eyes of some.

Let us not forget that this very thing is what the Somozists are telling the peasants they try to win over for the counterrevolution: That a Marxist regime is being established in Nicaragua, that Nicaragua is dominated by communism.

The truth is that here in Nicaragua we have been laying the groundwork for a regime marked by broad popular participation. As a leader said last week, democracy is not equivalent to "elections" but to direct participation by the people in the exercise of power. And if certain antihistoric minority circles fear the direct participation of the masses in state activities, then let them tremble. Let them tremble because those whom they have traditionally called the populace are the ones who rule and the ones that must rule now in Nicaragua.

Going back to the connection between counterrevolution at the shooting level and counterrevolution at the news media level, one must not forget that the attacks against the literacy campaign coming from one of the country's smallest groups preceded Georgino Andrade's murder in Chinandega as well as that of Mario Pereira, who was only 16 years old, in Malpaisillo.

And now, a new offensive launched by the reactionary radio stations and by LA PRENSA has coincided with the crimes committed in the north by the tyranny's former guardsmen. The peasant militia, which is nothing but the armed peasants, is fulfilling its patriotic role. With their complete dedication, and even at the risk of their own lives, the people in the militia are participating in the counterattack and persecuting the murderers who have shed the blood of literacy crusade members.

So the peasants have patriotically fulfilled their duty by confronting those groups. But the key question is: Have we journalists fulfilled our mission in the face of the counter-revolution being waged through the information media? Are those of us who yesterday pointed out in the catacombs the crimes of the dictatorship--are we fulfilling our duty now? Are those of us, newsmen who yesterday took to the streets to denounce the atrocities committed by the tyranny, taking the position of struggle that we should assume today? The combative spirit that gave vitality to the historic Radio Newscasters Union of Managua and to the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists should reemerge today, even to point out that the mistakes within our own ranks because we can say right here that radio newscasts such as "Now," "Worldwide News" and "Fourth Estate" are acting against the interests of the people. Others sin because they are too acquiescent, ambivalent or are controlled. Their incitement of both the revolutionaries and reactionaries is yet another way of confusing our people.

This commentary is a call to action. It is a call to assume a revolutionary position within journalism because it cannot be denied that behind the attacks originating in various places there is but a single enemy, the same enemy of all popular revolutions: imperialism.

We cannot remain impassive in the face of criminals and we do not want to limit our role to announcing that yet another literacy crusade member has been killed. Let us act, companeros.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE JOINS 'CLAMOR' ON NEUTRON BOMB

PA062348 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples will join the worldwide clamor tomorrow against the manufacture of the neutron bomb. The international day against the neutron bomb will be observed in many countries tomorrow. The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples has expressed its support of agreements reached by the WPC in Geneva on 26 February 1978.

COMMITTEE DEMANDS REPORT ON MISSING NICARAGUAN

PA070010 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples today demanded that the Salvadoran junta issue a reply regarding the case of Nicaraguan Enrique [name indistinct] Gonzalez who was captured in Salvadoran territory on 13 June. The demand is included in a telegram sent to the Salvadoran Government junta, copies of which have been sent to the Human Rights Committee and the Salvadoran Embassy in Managua.

The Nicaraguan was captured in the Salvadoran port of La Union but the Salvadoran authorities have repeatedly refused to report his whereabouts.

REFUGEES AT U.S. MISSION PLAN TO GIVE UP

PA072311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2253 GMT 7 Aug 80

[REUTER item]

[Text] Havana, 7 Aug (REUTER)--Reliable sources reported today that approximately 80 Cuban refugees who sought asylum in the U.S. mission here last 2 May plan to surrender to the government of Fidel Castro this evening. The Cuban authorities today prepared buses to transport them.

More than 400 Cubans, mostly former political prisoners, [on 2 May] broke into the mission shortly after a clash in front of the building with progovernment groups. At least 15 persons were injured at the time. The Cuban Government blamed the former prisoners for the fight but U.S. diplomats said the Castro sympathizers arrived in buses and began beating the people who were in line for U.S. visas.

Small groups have since left the embassy, mostly women and children. There are still 287 refugees inside. Most of them are men who have been prisoners. The Castro government has stated that the United States does not have the right to grant them asylum and that the refugees must surrender.

Departure of Some Refugees

PA072328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 7 Aug (EFE)--An unspecified number of people have left the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, where they had been since 3 May. Approximately 40 occupiers voluntarily left the building in two buses, one with about 25 women and children and another with 15 men. The buses took different routes.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MINISTER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

PA052202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] A Nicaraguan delegation is visiting Cuba. It is headed by the minister of the Managua reconstruction junta. Nicaraguan Minister Samuel Santos Lopez received the keys of the city of Havana from Luis Mendez (Morejon), chairman of the committee on local people's government organs, at an event at the Museum of History which was attended by Jorge Valdez, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. Also attending was Orlando Fundora, chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the PCC Central Committee.

Santos Lopez heads a delegation which includes Edgar Zapata, (Nevil Cros), Uriel Arauz, Juna J. Medina and Carlos (Benavente), all of the Managua reconstruction junta. The group also includes (Areli) Molina, Mario Hurtado and Jorge Sacasa, officials of the same office.

CUBA GRANTS LINE OF CREDIT TO JAMAICA

FL021259 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has granted Jamaica a line of credit estimated at five million Canadian dollars for the purchase of raw materials and consumer basic goods. The agreement was signed in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, between the governor of the Bank of Jamaica, Herbert Walker, and the vice president of the National Bank of Cuba, Julio Imperatori. The credit, which will last 1 year, will be at the disposition of the state and private sector, and will increase commercial exchange between the two countries.

COMMENTARY URGES SOLIDARITY WITH BOLIVIAN PEOPLE

PA040351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Aug 80

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] The reports coming in daily from La Paz enable one to reach the conclusion that the Bolivian coupists have in no way been able to consolidate power, break the people's resistance and, as they called it, to normalize the country.

If the Bolivian fascists had achieved the absolute control of which they are boasting, there would be no reason for the raids and arrests still taking place throughout the country. It is also known that the people continue to confront the henchmen. This is also shown by the shooting which is heard nightly in La Paz and other cities; the explosion of bombs; the strike which continues to affect the large mining centers; and the blocking of roads by workers and peasants.

The opposition to the Bolivian coupists continues to develop despite the most brutal repression. A Bolivian religious leader recently charged that more than 1,500 people were killed by the Bolivian soldiers during the 17 July military coup and that 2,500 people are under arrest. Cristina Trigo, widow of assassinated Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, has charged from the underground that hundreds of political prisoners, many of them wounded, are being held in inhuman conditions in the Bolivian garrisons.

The Bolivian fascists have also been unable to overcome international isolation and reduce the condemnation that the 17 July coup has provoked around the world, particularly in Latin America. So far, only four countries, all with essentially antidemocratic governments, have recognized the usurpers of power in La Paz.

A few days ago, six Latin American countries--Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Nicaragua and Costa Rica--and Spain signed in Lima a declaration condemning the military coup in Bolivia and urging the Bolivian fascist military men to restore full democracy and human rights. Previously, the OAS had approved a resolution condemning the bloody military coup in Bolivia, expressing deep concern over the loss of human lives as a result of this action, voicing solidarity with the Bolivian people and requesting that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission investigate the human rights situation in Bolivia.

However, Nicaragua, Panama, Grenada and other countries believe that such a resolution is only a first step in the solution of the situation in Bolivia. This will only be possible if the fascists, headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, are prevented from consolidating power and if the people's free will, as expressed in the ballot boxes in the 29 June elections, is fulfilled.

Nicaragua believes that the magnitude and seriousness of the events in Bolivia demand a more energetic reply from the OAS. Therefore, it has called for a meeting of OAS foreign ministers. Other countries of the area have already expressed their support of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government's request. Bolivia, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has said, offers the OAS a historic opportunity to gain credibility in Latin America if it acts in favor of people and not in favor of the gorilla, oligarchic and proimperialist governments.

The heroic Bolivian people need an increase in Latin American and international solidarity with their unwavering struggle against the fascist military men, trained, armed and ideologically indoctrinated by Washington, despite the hypocritical and demagogic statements issued by the White House on the 17 July events.